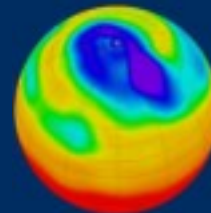




Vocabularies for climate data

Martin Juckes

- Models, observations and reanalysis: an integrated approach;
- Vocabularies for CMIP



**Centre for Environmental
Data Archival**

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FACILITIES COUNCIL
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL

Helping Europe respond to the impact of climate change

A new Climate data infrastructure for Europe – first steps

CLIPC is a 3 year research project, developing a prototype portal for the Copernicus Climate Change Service



CLIPC and the Copernicus programme

FP7 and H2020

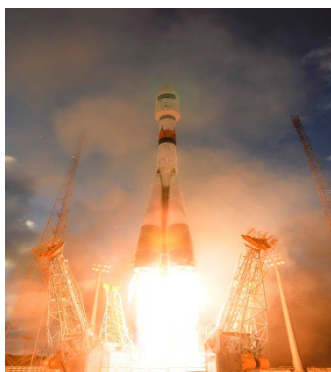
CLIPC is a research project – not a component of the Copernicus programme



Future
research

People,
networks

Copernicus



IT components

Standards

Enhanced data

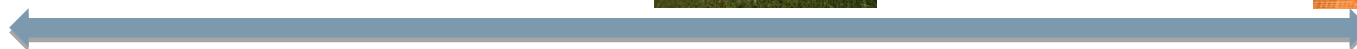
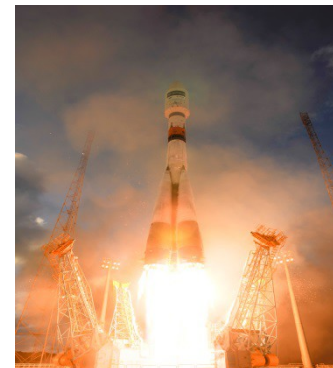
**Copernicus
Climate
Change
Service (C3S)**

Users

The test for CLIPC components will be user evaluation

European
Environment
Agency





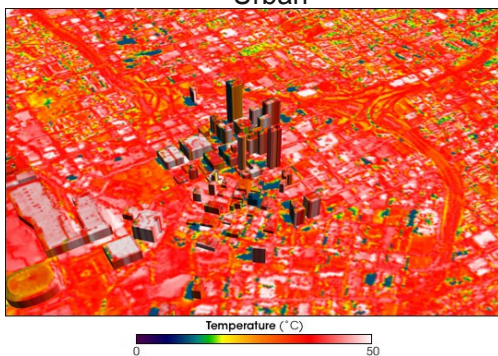
Integration across science domains

Integration through the processing chain

Integration across sectors

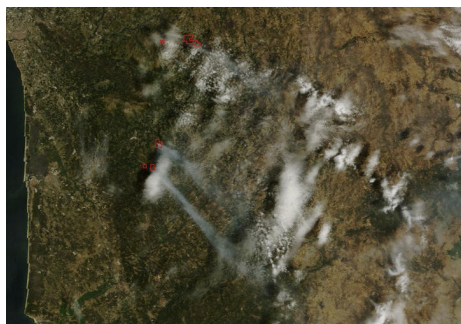


Urban



Thermal image of Atlanta (US) (Wikipedia)

Rural



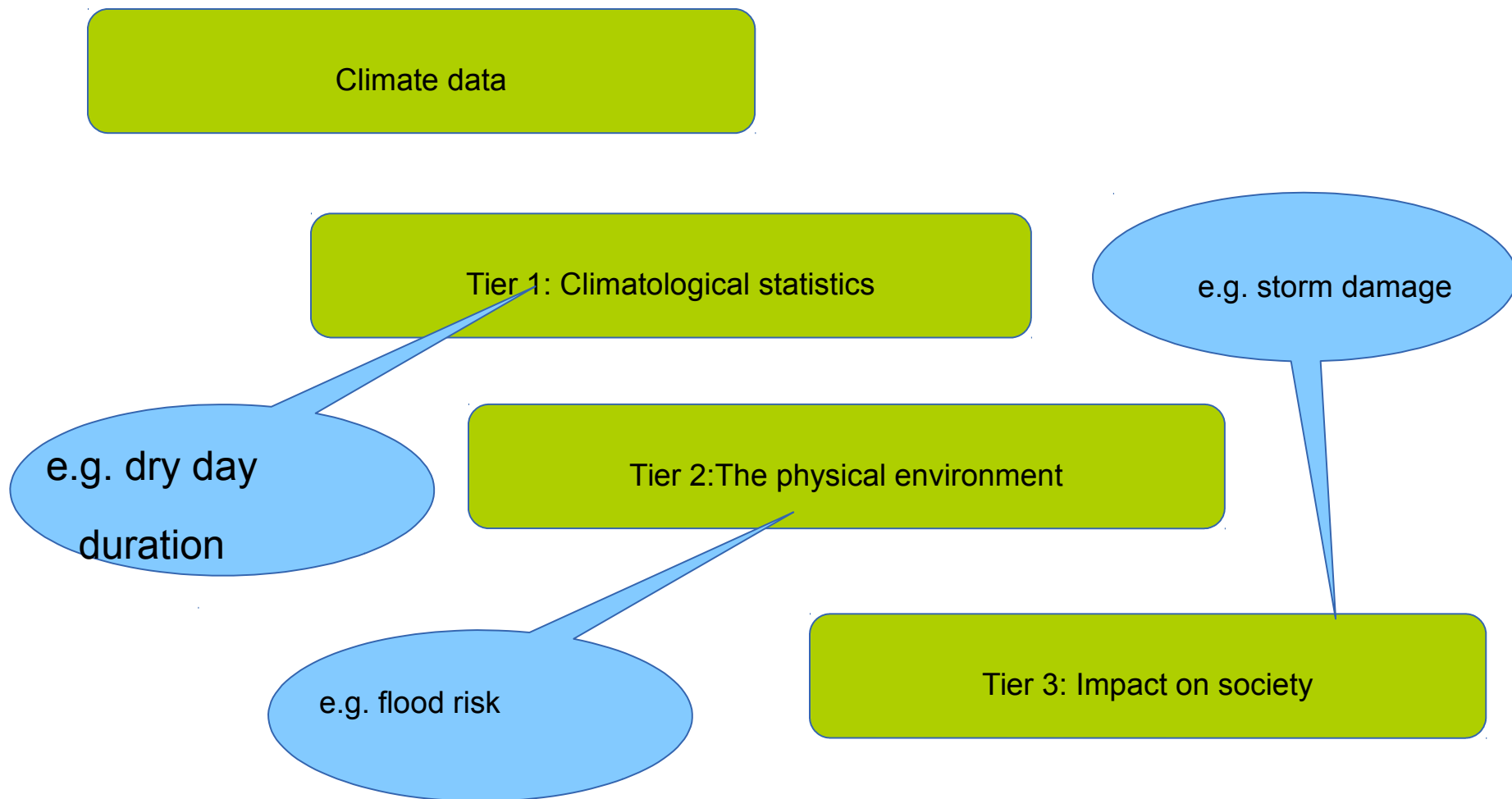
2013 fires (Portugal) (Uni. Freiburg)

Water



Elbe river (Germany) (Wikipedia)

Climate data and 3 “tiers” of indicators



Vocabularies: objectives

- Clear terminology to support
 - management,
 - curation,
 - discovery and
 - use of data;
- Traceable references for data: ease of use and citation metrics;

Vocabularies: contrasting examples

European Space Agency (ESA) Climate Change Initiative (CCI)

- Programme (ESA-CCI)
- CCI Project (ECV)
- Data Type (Variable name)
- Product (variations in scientific and technical process)
- Additional Seg. (extendable, structured term)
- Indicative time
- Data specification version, file version

World Climate Research Programme (WCRP) Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP)

- Activity/Institute/Model/Experiment/Ensemble
- Realm/Variable name
- Frequency/Table
- Start and end dates

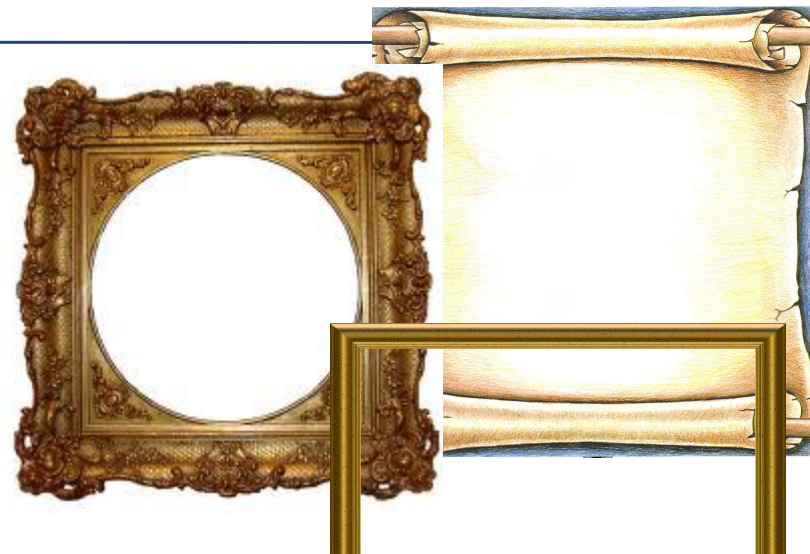
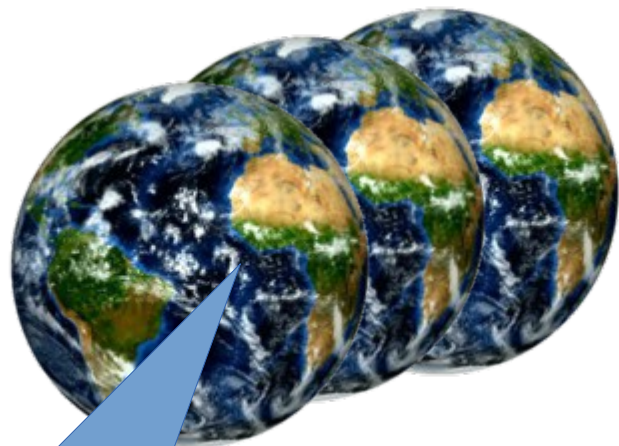
	CCI	CMIP5
Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear differentiation between specification of physical entity and data structure; • Versioning of data specification supported; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terms are explicitly defined or have simple numerical structure: very easy to interpret in software.
Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complex, science team specific terms in file names; • Algorithm used in creating data is of high scientific importance but not clearly labelled; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocabularies mix specification of physical entities with specification of shape of data; • No clear versioning of specifications; • Ambiguity in physics and initialisation methods.

Vocabularies: categories of categories

By governance

All vocabularies are equal, but some are more equal than others.

Governance	Description	Examples
Standards	Clear and effective governance; terms added to meet community requirements.	ECVs, CF standard names.
Registries	Terms added to suit needs of specialist teams: registered to avoid duplicates and make definitions available. Sometimes with guidance on styling of names.	ESA CCI Product.
Extensible	Allow individual data providers to add terms within a specified pattern.	Ensemble number; file version



Objective	Description	Examples
View (many worlds)	There are many estimates of the state of the world, and, from simulations, many realisations of possible worlds.	Model, experiment, ensemble; mission, analysis method;
Focus (place or property within the world)	In each scientific domain there are a variety of ways of identifying focussed areas of information within an overall view of the world;	Realm, variable, ECV.
Style (presentation)	Data can be presented in different ways, varying sampling rate, file format, etc.	Frequency; ESA processing level.

Managing vocabularies and their relationships

E.g. GRIB and CF are externally maintained: CLIPC will maintain a set of relationships

Maintenance: review and approve relationships, record provenance of terms and relationships.

Core vocabulary services: BODC vocab server (SKOS)

User interface: search exploiting semantic relationships

GRIB & NetCDF

Foundation terms <i>Stable terms defined through transparent governance mechanism.</i>	Common terms <i>Corresponding to quantities the scientists need – defined through a collection of attributes.</i>
CF standard names	MIP variables
GRIB/WMO code tables	GRIB API
Term A \Rightarrow Term B	$\{\text{Term A, att1=X, att2=Y, ..}\} =$ $\{\text{Term B, att3=Z, att4=W,...}\}$

Categories of terms

CMIP (NetCDF) Realms	GRIB Domains	GCOS Categories	Aristotle Elements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Atmosphere •Ocean •Land •Land Ice •Sea Ice •aerosol •Atmospheric Chemistry •Ocean Biogeochemistry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Meteorology •Oceanography •Hydrology •Land Surface •Space Weather •Other Space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Atmospheric <ul style="list-style-type: none"> →Surface →Upper air →Composition •Terrestrial •Oceanic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> →Surface →Subsurface 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Earth • Water • Fire

CMIP “atmosphere” ≠ GRIB “Meteorology” ≠ GCOS “Atmospheric” ≠ Aristotle “Air”

Summary and outlook

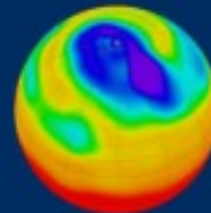
- Many different vocabularies are in use to organise climate information;
- By organising the vocabularies in governance and objective classes we can create a structured and flexible reference system;
- Climate vocabularies tend to be internalised: not exported to truly interdisciplinary systems (e.g. DOI dictionary of terms);
- A more generic approach to reference vocabularies will support integration into the knowledge base.

	Standard	Registry	Extensible
View	CMIP experiment;	Model; algorithm	Ensemble; Version
Focus	Essential Climate Variables; modelling realm;	MIP variable;	
Style	CMIP frequency;	Not needed?	



Vocabularies for CMIP6

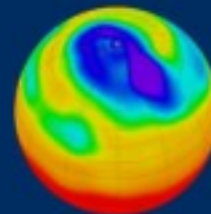
- Defining new variables
- Models, experiments and forcings





Vocabularies for CMIP6

- Consistently named variables for simulations and analysis by ~24 intercomparison projects;
- New variables for dynamic ice-shelves (polar stereographic);
- Data on multiple land-use tiles;
- Offline models integrated into analysis;
- Monthly averaging with time-varying masks;
- New standard names;





Models, experiments and forcings

- Many models come with family connections – naming of various family members was not consistent across CMIP5 models;
- With an increasing range of experiments (around 200), improved clarity around experiment names is needed;
- Huge array of forcing variations (sensitivity experiments forced with artificially perturbed SST and various combinations of greenhouse gasses).

Need linked information about vocabulary terms – cannot rely on “self-explanatory” terminology.

